

Logan Canyon (Hagan); on sugar-beets, Monroe, June 30, 1926.

HALTICA BIMARGINATA Say. Logan, April 27, 1929.

CHALCOIDES FULVICORNIS nana Say. On sugar-beets, Ogden, June 9, 1927.

CHAETOCNEMA CONFINIS Cr. On sugar-beets, Cache Junction, August 18, 1927.

SYSTEMA TAENIATA (Say), Elsinore, July 26, 1927; on Russian thistle, Snowville; Stansbury Island (Titus::Hagan::Pack).

S. BITAENIATA (Lec.). Bluff, June 19, 1933; on beets at West Point, Garland, Plain City, and Ogden.

PSYLLIODES PUNCTULATA Melsh. On mustard and Russian thistle, at Cedar Valley, Elsinore, Nephi, and Snowville, July, 1927; on sugar-beets throughout central and northern Utah.

CHELYMORPHA CASSIDEA (Fab.). Bountiful, May 11, 1929 (Pack).

JONTHONOTA NOVEMMACULATA (Mann.). Logan, February 4, 1933 (Thatcher).

CHIRIDA GUTTATA (Oliv.). Logan, July 2, 1930 (Linford).

C. GUTTATA var. *LUCIDULA* (Boh.). Logan, July 2, 1931 (Linford.).

Synonymical Notes on the Fossorial Wasps (Hymenoptera: Sphecidae, Pompilidae and Tiphidae).

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Several generic names that have apparently been overlooked or misunderstood by Hymenopterists and bibliographers alike have recently been discovered while searching the literature for designations of the genotypes of Sphecoid wasps. Unfortunately, several of those discussed below will invalidate long and well established names if one adheres strictly to the tenets of the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature. Careful study and perusal of the vast accumulation of literature that has appeared since the time of Linnaeus are constantly revealing a large number of disregarded or overlooked names. Adoption of long forgotten names, however, serves no good or useful purpose. It merely emphasizes that taxonomy is one

of the few, if not the sole remaining field of human endeavour wherein a premium is placed upon poor work. It becomes more obvious every day that, if we are ever to achieve anything which resembles stability rather than the state of flux in which we are at present mired, there must be some provision whereby a name, after a certain period of accepted usage, automatically becomes a *nomen conservandum* should there ever be unearthed an earlier name which would invalidate it.

PEMPHILIS Risso 1826.

= *Crabro* Fabricius 1775, nec Geoffroy 1762; = *Thyreopus* Le Peletier & Brullé 1834. Type: *Vespa cribraria* Linnaeus 1758 (by present designation).

In 1826 J. A. Risso published a five volume work entitled: "Histoire naturelle des principales productions de l'Europe méridionale et principalement de celles des environs de Nice et des Alpes maritimes." Pages 187 to 257 of the fifth volume are devoted to a list of the various insects of this region and on page 227, following a list of the species of *Crabro*, occurs the name *Pemphilis* coupled with two species as follows: *Pemphilis palmata* Leach, *Pemphilis patellatus* Fabricius. The first species, *P. palmata* Leach = [*Crabro palmatus* Panzer], is a synonym of *Crabro cribrarius* (L.), the genotype of *Thyreopus* Lepeletier 1834 and *Crabro* Fabricius 1775. I have been unable to discover any species described by Fabricius under the name *patellatus*; it may be that Risso had in mind the *Crabro patellatus* described by Panzer in 1797. This latter is considered a synonym of *Crabro peltarius* Schreber. Consequently in view of the uncertainty of the identity of *Pemphilis patellatus* Fabricius as cited by Risso, I designate *Pemphilis palmata* Leach = [*Crabro palmatus* Panzer = *Vespa cribraria* L.], the type of the genus *Pemphilis* Risso. *Crabro* Fabricius 1775, *Thyreopus* Lepeletier 1834 and *Pemphilis* Risso 1826 are therefore isogenotypic. Should the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature refuse to validate *Crabro* Fabricius 1775, the name *Pemphilis* will have to be used. Similarly the group of which this is the type genus will have to be known as the

Pemphiliidae or Pemphiliinae, a most unfortunate circumstance inasmuch as it differs in but one letter from a well known group of sawflies, the Pamphiliidae.

EUPLILIS Risso 1826.

= *Rhopalum* Kirby 1829; = *Physoscelus* Le Peletier & Brullè 1834. *Type: Sphex clavipes* L. 1758 (by present designation).

Immediately following *Pemphilis* on page 227, Risso couples the name *Euplilis* with two species as follows: *Euplilis dimidiatus* Leach, *Euplilis rufiventris* Panzer. The first of these is probably the *Crabro dimidiatus* of Fabricius, which Kohl in his revision of *Crabro* doubtfully indicates may be the proper name for *Crabro signatus* Panzer. The second, *Euplilis rufiventris* Panzer, is unquestionably the *Crabro rufiventris* of Panzer. I hereby designate *Euplilis rufiventris* Panzer = [*Crabro rufiventris* Panzer = *Sphex clavipes* Linnaeus] the genotype of *Euplilis* Risso. Inasmuch as Curtis in 1837 designated *Crabro rufiventris* Panzer as the genotype of *Rhopalum*, *Euplilis* Risso 1826 and *Rhopalum* Kirby 1829 are isogenotypic.

MONOMATIUM Shuckard 1840.

= *Larraxena* Smith 1851.

Type: Larraxena princeps Smith 1851 (by present designation).

In the eighth volume of Lardner's Cabinet Encyclopaedia published in 1840, Shuckard described very briefly, without including any species, several genera of Sphecoid wasps. Some of these, *e. g.* *Dicranorhina* and *Conocerus* have been identified by later authors, but one—*Monomatium*, characterized on page 181—has long remained a mystery. After careful study and consideration I feel safe in identifying this genus with *Larraxena* described by Frederick Smith in 1851 (*Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist.* (2) VII:30), and hereby designate *Larraxena princeps* Smith as the genotype of *Monomatium* Shuckard. *Larraxena* Smith 1851 and *Monomatium* Shuckard 1840 are therefore isogenotypic.

[PRONAEUS Latreille 1809] = AMPULEX Jurine 1807.

Latreille proposed in 1809 (Gen. Crust. Insect. IV:56) the genus *Pronacus*, including in it but one species *Dryinus acneus* Fabricius which in 1810 he designated the type. *Pronacus* has usually been considered to belong to the *Chlorion* complex (*s.s.*), in fact Köhl (Ann. naturalist. Hofmus. Wien, 1890, V:107) regards *Dryinus acneus* Fabricius, somewhat doubtfully it is true, a synonym of *Chlorion xanthoceros* Illiger. However, Schulz (Berlin. Ent. Zeitschr., 1912, LVII:80) who examined Fabricius' type in the Copenhagen Museum found *Dryinus acneus* Fabricius to be conspecific with *Ampulex dahlbomi* Köhl. *Pronacus* Latreille 1809 must therefore be recorded as a synonym of *Ampulex* Jurine 1807.

CEROPALES Latreille 1796.

= *Ceratopales* Schulz 1906; *Hypsiceraeus* Morice & Durrant 1914.

Type: *Evania maculata* Fabricius (by designation of Latreille, 1810).

Latreille proposed the genus *Ceropales* in 1796 without including any species. The first coupling of any species with this name occurred in 1802. (Hist. Nat. Crust. Insect. III:335 & 340.) Most of the later authors, principally Morice & Durrant (1914), Bradley (1919), and Rohwer (1920) have considered that the only species first placed in the genus were *Mellinus quinquecinctus* Fabricius and *Mellinus campestris* Fabricius. Latreille, however, on page 335 (*op. cit.*), five pages before he formally discusses the genus *Ceropales*, makes the following statement under his discussion of the genus *Pompilus*: ". . . J'avois cru conséquemment devoir placer, dans mon genre *ceropales*, l'évanie tachetée de Fabricius et quelques autres. Je pense aujourd'hui qu'il est plus convenable de mettre ces insectes avec les pompiles . . ." I consider, therefore, that there were three species first coupled with the name *Ceropales* and that Latreille's designation in 1810 of *Evania maculata* Fabricius as the genotype of *Ceropales* is valid and entirely in accord with the provisions of the International Code

of Zoological Nomenclature. The name *Ceropales* must therefore without question be retained for the Pompilid genus, and may not be considered as isogenotypic with the Sphecid genus *Gorytes* Latreille. Although Morice and Durrant and Rohwer made a definite bibliographic citation to Latreille's remark on page 335, in fact the latter author discusses it at some length, both seem to have overlooked the fundamental and essential feature of it. *Hypsiceraeus* Morice and Durrant 1914 and *Ceratopales* Schulz 1906 are isogenotypic with *Ceropales* Latreille 1796.

✓ GORYTES Latreille 1804.

The genus *Gorytes* was first erected by Latreille in 1804 (Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat. XXIV: Tabl. meth. p. 180, nr. 434) with but one species—*Mellinus quinquecinctus* Fabricius—included. The genus is therefore monobasic and isogenotypic with *Hoplisis* Lepeletier 1832.

✓ ARPACTUS Jurine 1801.

Type: Sphex mystacea L., 1761 (by designation of Morice & Durrant 1914).

I do not believe, as do some authors, that Latreille by placing *Mellinus quinquecinctus* Fabricius in his new genus *Gorytes* thereby *ipso facto* designated *Mellinus mystaceus* Fabricius [= *Sphex mystacea* L.] the type of *Arpactus* Jurine 1801 (v. Opinion 6, International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature). Latreille's writings give abundant evidence that he never knew Jurine's genera until the publication in 1807 of the latter's *Nouvelle Méthode*. Thus only by a casuistical interpretation of Opinion 6 can the dictum there expressed be made to apply to this case. The first valid designation of a type for *Arpactus* Jurine 1801 therefore apparently did not occur until Morice and Durrant in 1914 selected *Sphex mystacea* L.

[MUTILLONITELA Bridwell 1920] = SALIOSTETHUS
Brauns 1896.

Bridwell proposed the genus *Mutillonitela* in 1920 (Proc.

Hawaii. Ent. Soc. IV:396) for two species of small wasps from South Africa. Recently I have had an opportunity to examine the types of these species in the United States National Museum and to compare them with specimens determined by Brauns as *Saliostethus lentifrons* Brauns, the genotype of *Saliostethus*. The three species are unquestionably congeneric. *Mutillonitela* Bridwell 1920 should therefore be recorded as a synonym of *Saliostethus* Brauns 1896.

[SHESTAKOVIA Gussakovskij 1930] = EREMIASPHECIUM
Kohl 1897.

Gussakovskij proposed the genus *Shestakovia* in 1930 (Eos VI:275) for six species of small wasps from Transcaspia. His excellent descriptions and figures, however, coincide in all respects with specimens that I have before me determined by Kohl as *Eremiasphecium schmiedeknechti* Kohl, the genotype of *Eremiasphecium*. The two are unquestionably, I believe, congeneric. *Shestakovia* Gussakovskij 1930 therefore should be recorded as a synonym of *Eremiasphecium* Kohl 1897.

TANYOPRYMNUS Cameron 1905.

= *Ceratostizus* Rohwer 1921.

Type: *Tanyoprymnus longitarsis* Cameron 1905 [= *Gorytes moneduloides* Packard 1867]. (monobasic).

Cameron in 1905 (Trans. Amer. Ent. Soc. XXXI:375) described the genus *Tanyoprymnus*, from Mexico, including in it but one species—*T. longitarsis* Cameron. Turner in 1912 (Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (8) X:373) who had seen the type in the British Museum, called attention to the fact that this species should be placed in the genus *Ammatomus* A. Costa 1859 and ventured the opinion that *T. longitarsis* Cameron 1905 was the same as *Gorytes moneduloides* Packard 1867. I have compared specimens of *Gorytes moneduloides* with Cameron's description of *Tanyoprymnus longitarsis* and believe that they are unquestionably the same species. Inasmuch as *Gorytes moneduloides* Packard is the genotype of *Ceratostizus* Rohwer 1921, the latter genus must be considered an absolute synonym

(i.e. isogenotypic) of *Tanyoprymnus* Cameron 1905. *Amatomus* is an old world group; in the New World it is replaced by *Tanyoprymnus*.

EPINYSSON new subgenus.

Type: Nysson basilaris Cresson (present designation).

A. Costa proposed in 1859 (Faun. Regn. Nap. Imen. Niss. p. 24) the genus *Brachystegus* with but one included species—*Nysson Dufouri* Dahlbom 1845 [= *Nysson scalaris* Illiger 1807]. Later authors, through error, have applied Costa's name to all those species of *Nysson* (s.s.) in which the cubitus of the hind wing arises beyond the transverse median nervure. *Brachystegus* Costa, however, is an old world group more closely related to the New World *Zanysson* Rohwer (= *Paranysson* auctt. nec Guerin) than to *Nysson* Latreille. Consequently for those species of *Nysson* Latreille in which the cubitus of the hind wing arises beyond the transverse median nervure, I propose a new subgenus—*Epinysson* [= *Brachystegus* auctt. nec Costa] with *Nysson basilaris* Cresson as type.

PRIONYX van der Linden 1827.

= *Enodia* Dahlbom 1844 nec Hübner 1816; = *Parasphex* Smith 1856.

Type: Ammophila? Kirbii van der Linden. (monobasic).

Dahlbom proposed the genus *Enodia* in 1844 (Hymen. Europ. I:28) for two species: *Sphex albisecta* Le Peletier & Serville [1828] = [*Ammophila? Kirbii* van der Linden 1827] and *Enodia canescens* Dahlbom 1844 [= *Sphex viduata* Christ 1791]. Smith in 1856, aware of the fact that Dahlbom's name was a homonym of Hübner's Satyrid genus proposed *Parasphex* (Catal. Hymen. Brit. Mus. IV:267) in lieu of *Enodia* Dahlbom 1844, placing therein the two species originally cited by Dahlbom and a third—*Parasphex marginata* Smith. Kohl in 1885 (Termész. Füzetek IX:164) designated *Sphex albisecta* Le Peletier & Serville as the type of the genera *Enodia* Dahlbom 1844 and *Parasphex* Smith 1856, thus making the latter an absolute synonym of the former from a nomenclatorial standpoint.

(To be continued)